



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT FOR THE MOORLAND PARK, SONOMA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for:

Scott Wilkinson, Park Planner II
Sonoma County Regional Parks
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Prepared by:

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Key Words: USGS 7.5' Santa Rosa Topographic Quadrangle; 4.2-acre Study Area; Township 6 North, Range 8 West, Unsectioned Portion of the Llano de Santa Rosa Land Grant

August 26, 2015

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I. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The following Archaeological Survey Report documents the adequacy of identification efforts and presents the results of investigations within the Study Area boundaries. Fieldwork was conducted on July 20, 2015 by Peter Von der Porten and entailed a cultural resources inventory of the entire archaeological project area. The project area(s) are located in a suburban environment and ground surface visibility was poor due to vegetation. No cultural resources were identified within the project area as a result of this investigation.

II. INTRODUCTION

The purposes of this study, in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (Title 14 CCR §15064.5), are: (1) to identify and record cultural resources in the study area, and (2) to recommend procedures for avoidance or mitigation of adverse effects to potentially significant resources. This study meets the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act.

The project area is situated within the City of Santa Rosa in Sonoma County. The project area is bounded by Moorland Avenue to the east, West Robles Ave to the south, and the Northwestern Pacific Railroad to the west. A suburban housing development is present to the north of the project area. A paved road with sidewalks (Horizon Way) bisects the center of project area from north to south. The tracks for the northwest Pacific Railroad are adjacent the east side of the parcel. No cultural resources were identified within the study area as a result of this investigation.

Mr. DeGeorgey holds a Masters of Arts degree in Anthropology from the University of California, Chico. He has 22 years professional archaeological experience working for both the public sector and private agencies engaged in the management of cultural resources in Northern California. Peter Von der Porten holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in Anthropology from Reed College and has 2 years professional archaeological experience.

III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Sonoma County Regional Parks proposes to construction a new neighborhood regional park. The Moorland Park Project is located in the City of Santa Rosa in Sonoma County (Maps 1 & 2). The project is located on the USGS 7.5' Santa Rosa Quadrangle map in Township 6 North, Range 8 West, in an unsectioned Portion of the Llano de Santa Rosa Land Grant, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian (MDBM). The project area includes two parcels. Parcel A (APN 043-280-027) is located at 3399 Moorland Avenue and Parcel B (APN 043-280-028) is located at 405 Horizon Way in an unincorporated section of the City of Santa Rosa. The project area include 4,2 acres of land.

IV. SOURCES CONSULTED

Records Search and Literature Review

A records search was conducted on July 20, 2015 by Peter Von der Porten, ALTA Archaeological Technician, at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) of the California Historical Resources

Information System, which is housed at Sonoma State University (NWIC No. 15-0126). The NWIC, an affiliate of the State of California Office of Historic Preservation, is the official state repository of archaeological and historical records and reports for an 18-county area that includes Sonoma County. Additional research was conducted using the files and literature of ALTA. The records search included a review of all site records and study reports on file within a one-half mile radius of the study area.

The records search and literature review for this study were performed to: (1) determine whether known cultural resources had been recorded within or adjacent to the study area; and (2) to assess the likelihood of unrecorded cultural resources based on archaeological, ethnographic, and historical documents and literature, and the environmental setting of nearby sites.

Included in the review were the *California Inventory of Historical Resources* (California Office of Historic Preservation 2015), the Sonoma County database of historic districts and landmarks (Sonoma County Permit and Resource Management Department 2015), and the *Historic Properties Directory* database available at the NWIC. The *Historic Properties Directory* includes the National Register of Historic Places, California Historical Landmarks, and California Points of Historical Interest.

Historic maps including Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps (1888–1908), General Land Office (GLO) Plat maps (Bureau of Land Management 1866) and historic topographic maps (Esri 2015) were reviewed for information about historic use of the area. The 1866 GLO Plat depicts the study area within the Rancho Llano de Santa Rosa. The 1916 and 1944 USGS topographic quadrangles depict one building in the northeast corner of the study area. The study area is bounded by roadways on its eastern and southern boundaries, and the Northwestern Pacific Railway is present on the western boundary of the study area. The 1954 USGS topographic quadrangle depicts the addition of a structure in the center of the study area.

In addition, ethnographic literature germane to the area was reviewed for information regarding prehistoric and ethnographic use of this zone (Barrett 1908; Kroeber 1925; McLendon and Oswalt 1978). This research was completed to provide location information concerning historic or archaeological resources in the area and to provide context for planning purposes.

The records search revealed that 31 cultural resource surveys have been conducted within one-half mile of the study area. Previous surveys surveyed approximately 40% of the area within one-half mile of the study area. One previous archaeological survey took place within the study area, which covered approximately 80% of the study area (S-16080). This study found the Orchard Park property to contain a working orchard and farmstead with no evidence of prehistoric or historic archaeological resources. A bungalow on the property (ca. 1930s) was “not identified as a National Register eligible or local designation eligible resource, nor does it contribute to an historic district” (Hupman 1993:15).

The review found one cultural resource that is known within or immediately adjacent to the study area. No additional resources were documented within the one-half mile search radius. Site P-49-002834 is the Northwest Pacific Railroad, which runs north/south along the western boundary of the APE (S-31737 and S-13217). The Northwest Pacific Railroad dates to the late nineteenth century and remains in active use.

Table 1. Selection of Previous Cultural Resources Studies

NWIC No.	Author	Year	Title
S-16080	Hupman, Jan M.	1993	Cultural Resources Investigations for the Southwest Santa Rosa Area Plan Environmental Impact Report, Sonoma County, California.
S-31737	Garcia and Associates	2004	Archaeological Resources Technical Report for the Sonoma Marin Area Rail Transit (SMART) Project, Sonoma and Marin Counties, California
S-13217	Origer	1990	An Archaeological Survey for the AT&T Fiber Optics Cable, San Francisco to Point Arena, California

Native American Consultation

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted in writing on July 13, 2015 to review the Sacred Lands Files for any resources present within the project area and to request the contact information for the Native American groups in the area. A response letter from the NAHC dated August 4, 2015, stated that the Sacred Lands File indicated that no Native American resources are currently known in the vicinity of the project area. On August 6, 2015, contact letters were sent to all six Native American groups/individuals listed by the NAHC to inform these groups about the proposed project and to solicit any concerns. To date, no response has been received from any of the Native American groups/individuals consulted as part of this project. Appendix A provides copies of the Native American correspondences.

V. BACKGROUND

As the significance of cultural resources is best assessed with regard to environmental and cultural contexts, descriptions of the natural and cultural setting of the project region are presented below.

ENVIRONMENT

The project area is situated within the Coast Range geologic province. The North Coast Range is comprised of a geologic feature unique to California, the Franciscan Formation, which dictates the vegetative communities. The Franciscan Formation is comprised of serpentine, sandstone, and other sedimentary rocks. This area is characterized by a Mediterranean climate that averages about 36 inches of rainfall annually (World Climate 2013). The winters are cool and wet, and the summers are hot and dry. Annual temperatures for this region range from about 30 to 98 degrees Fahrenheit. The project is located in central Mendocino County with elevations varying from approximately 110 feet above mean sea level. The project location is situated in a flat field within semi-urban environment.

ETHNOGRAPHY

Distributed over the lands of Mendocino, Lake, and Sonoma Counties are the many independent bands of Pomo Indians. The Pomo Indians are among the most widely studied and best-known groups in California. A vast amount of literature is available describing their culture, customs, and life ways (Barrett 1908, 1917, 1952; Bean and Theodoratus 1978; Fredrickson 1984; Gifford and Kroeber 1939; Kniffen 1939; Kroeber 1925; Loeb 1926; McLendon and Oswalt 1978; Peri et. al 1985; Stewart 1943). Seven distinct and mutually unintelligible languages are recognized under the rubric of Pomo (Barrett 1908). These languages are delineated by geographic divisions, which include: Northern, Central, Southern, Eastern, Southeastern, Northeastern, and Southwestern. The project area is located within the territory of the Southern Pomo.

Samuel Barrett's (1908) *The Ethnography of the Pomo and Neighboring Tribes* describes old villages, uninhabited modern village, and inhabited village sites. The nearest ethnographic site *hukabetawi* is described as being "on the south bank of Santa Rosa creek a short distance from the depot of the California Northwestern Railway in Santa Rosa." (Barrett 1908:222).

PREHISTORY

Over half a century of archaeological investigations in the North Coast Ranges has revealed a record of hunter-gatherer occupation spanning 12,000 years. The cultural chronology of this area is best described as part of the overall cultural chronology for the central North Coast Ranges. A number of cultural chronologies have been developed for this region (cf. Basgall 1982; Fredrickson 1974; Fredrickson and White 1988; Hildebrandt and Hayes 1984; Jones and Hayes 1993; Layton 1990; Meighan 1955; White and King 1993; White 2002).

In his 1974 doctoral dissertation David A. Fredrickson proposed five chronological periods and related cultural patterns. The Paleo-Indian Period (10,000 to 6000 BC) is represented as a hunting adaptation characterized by large fluted projectile points. The Lower Archaic Period (6000 to 2000 BC) is distinguished by an emphasis on plant exploitation as evidenced by high frequencies of milling tools. The Middle Archaic (3000-1000 BC) is characterized by the introduction of mortar and pestle technology and the assumed exploitation of acorns. The Upper Archaic Period (1000 BC to AD 100) is represented growing social complexity marked by status differentiation, complex trade networks, and the development of "group oriented religious activities" (Fredrickson 1974:48). The Emergent Period (AD 500 to Historic times) is marked by the use/introduction of bow and arrow technology, expansion of exchange relations, and the establishment of clearly defined territorial systems.

The published volume *Cultural Diversity and Cultural Change in Prehistoric Clear Lake Basin: Final Report of the Anderson Flat Project* (White 2002) and provides the most synthetic and up-to-date discussion concerning prehistoric hunter-gatherer research topics in the North Coast Ranges.

HISTORY

The Spanish missions in Alta California comprise 21 religious outposts that were established by catholic priests between 1769 and 1823. The two northern most missions that formed the northern frontier were Mission San Rafael (1817) and Mission San Francisco Solano in Sonoma (1823). The Santa Rosa Plain and its Southern Pomo population was generally apportioned to the

jurisdiction of priests at Mission San Rafael for conversion and baptism of Native peoples. The Franciscan missions maintained outlying farms, orchards, and stock ranches in order to supply their locations with food. An estancia, or outstation, is a farm or ranch that provides food established to support Mission San Rafael is thought to have been built on Santa Rosa creek circa 1827/8 near the village of *hukabetwi* (Barrett 1908:222).

In 1841, the Mexican government awarded Maria Carrillo the *Rancho Cabeza de Santa Rosa*, which included 8,885 acres of land (Beck and Haase 1974:29). This was the first known non-native residence in the Santa Rosa plain. Maria Carrillo died in 1849. In 1851, the adobe building came into the possession of Scottish Immigrant David Mallagh, son-in-law to Maria Carrillo who opened a public house (tavern) at the “old adobe”. A small stock of goods and groceries were kept for sale. This was the first historic attempt at merchandising in the Santa Rosa valley (Thompson 1877:20). The following year the property was sold to Alonzo Meacham and Barney Hoen, who established a general store and trading post. Shortly thereafter the Santa Rosa post-office was established with Meacham as the first post master (Thompson 1877:20). Since that time the adobe has been used as a stage station and storage warehouse. By the summer of 1853, business was lively at the old adobe, all the freighting was done by pack mules and it as a purchasing point for settlers up the Russian River valley, as far north as Clearlake. “Trains of pack mules might be seen loading and unloading freight” (Thompson 1877:20).

VI. FIELD METHODS

ALTA archaeological technician, Peter Von der Porten, conducted a field survey of the project on July 20, 2015. Survey reconnaissance consisted of an intensive survey of the entire area of potential effects that are to be impacted by the proposed project. Transect spacing was no greater than 10 meters. Photos were taken of the project area and surroundings. The ground surface was examined for evidence of cultural materials, changes in soil color, texture or composition. Surface visibility was extremely poor (<1%) due to vegetation. Soil scrapings were conducted at approximately 30-meter intervals to expose the underlying soil for evidence of cultural materials. Soils were mostly compact, dry, light tan silty soils containing ~50% small gravels that appeared rutted and mounded in a manner indicating previous disturbance by vehicles and/or heavy machinery.

The Northwestern Pacific Railroad (P-49-002834) is present adjacent the western edge of the project area. The ties, ballast bed, rails, and crossing at West Robles Avenue appear to have been replaced very recently. A drainage swale is present along the eastern side of the raised railroad grade.

Approximately 30 mature pear trees are present in the southwestern portion of the project area. Soils in this area were a dry, compact dark brown silty clay containing <5% evenly distributed sand grains and fine rootlet structures. These trees appear to constitute a defunct orchard that was in use in the early 1990s at the time of the previous study of the project area (Hupman 1993). Apart from the Northwestern Pacific Railroad (P-49-002834), no evidence was seen of the historic structures noted within the project area by the records search and literature review.

VII. STUDY FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

A cultural resources inventory was conducted to satisfy requirements of the CEQA. An archaeological field survey was completed for the purpose of identifying cultural resources within the project area. The resulting document addresses these responsibilities under Title 14 CCR §4850.3 and Public Resources Code §5024.1. A literature review and surface survey of the proposed project area revealed that no cultural resources are present within the project area. The project as presently designed is not expected to have an adverse effect on cultural resources.

If previously unidentified cultural resources are encountered during project implementation, avoid altering the materials and their context. A qualified professional archaeologist should be contacted to evaluate the situation. Project personnel should not collect cultural resources. Prehistoric resources include, but are not limited to, chert or obsidian flakes, projectile points, mortars, pestles, and dark friable soil containing shell and bone dietary debris, heat-affected rock, or human burials. Historic resources include stone or abode foundations or walls; structures and remains with square nails; and refuse deposits or bottle dumps, often located in old wells or privies.

Although unlikely, if human remains are encountered, all work must stop in the immediate vicinity of the discovered remains and the County Coroner and a qualified archaeologist must be notified immediately so that an evaluation can be performed. If the remains are deemed to be Native American and prehistoric, the Native American Heritage Commission must be contacted by the Coroner so that a "Most Likely Descendant" can be designated and further recommendations regarding treatment of the remains is provided.

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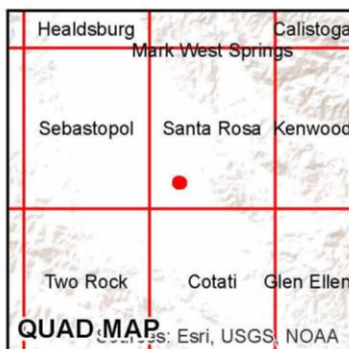
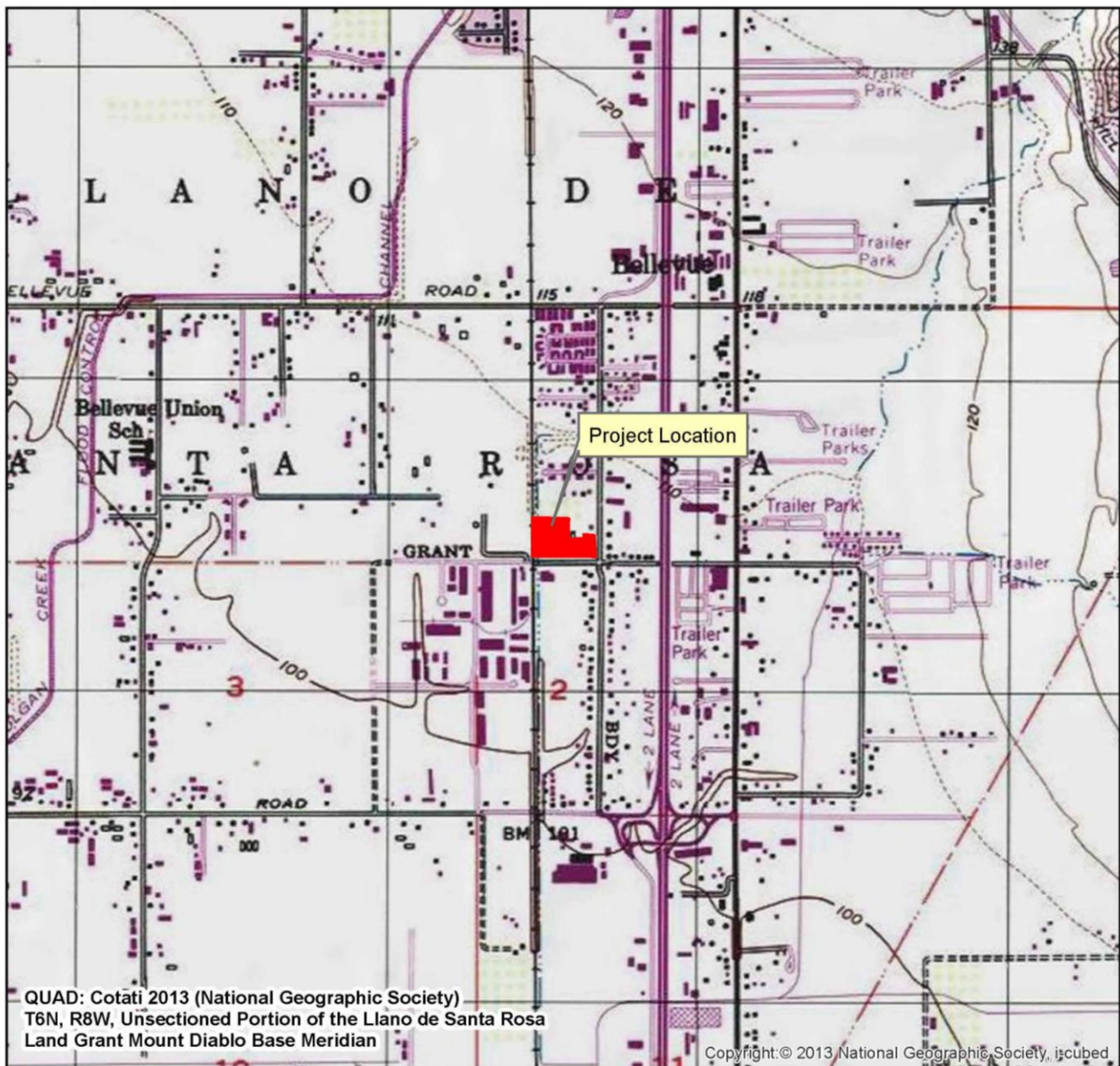
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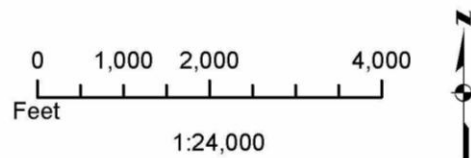
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IX. MAPS

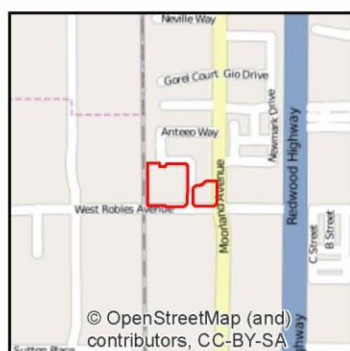


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 Datum: WGS 1984
 Units: Meter

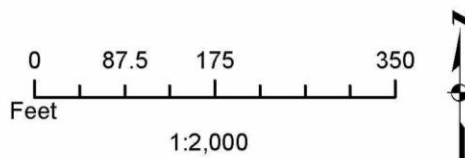


ALTA
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING
 Map Date: 7/13/2015

Map 1. Project Location



Coordinate System: WGS 1984 Web Mercator Auxiliary Sphere
Projection: Mercator Auxiliary Sphere
Datum: WGS 1984
Units: Meter



Legend

Project Area



Map Date: 8/10/2015

Map 2. Project Area of Potential Effects

APPENDIX A - PUBLIC OUTREACH

Sacred Lands File and Native American Contact Information List

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 Capital Mall, RM 364
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 653-4082
(916) 657-5390 – Fax
nahe@pacbell.net

Date of Request: 7/13/2015

Project Name and Number: Sonoma County Regional Parks, Moorland Park Project

County: Sonoma

USGS 7.5' Quadrangle(s): Santa Rosa

Legal Description: Township 6 North, Range 8 West, Unsectioned portion of the Llano Santa Rosa Land Grant, Mount Diablo Base Meridian

Project Description: Sonoma County Regional Parks proposes to construct a small (less than 2 acres) park at 3399 Moorland Avenue in San Rosa, California. The property is currently a vacant lot.

Company/Firm/Agency: Alta Archaeological Consulting

Contact Person: Alex DeGeorgey

Email: Alex@AltaAC.com

Street Address: 15 Third Street

City/State: Santa Rosa, California

Zip: 95401

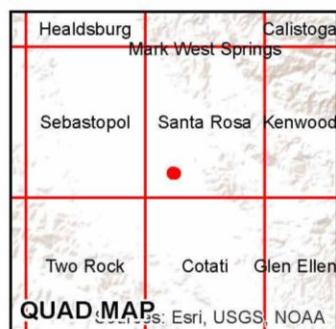
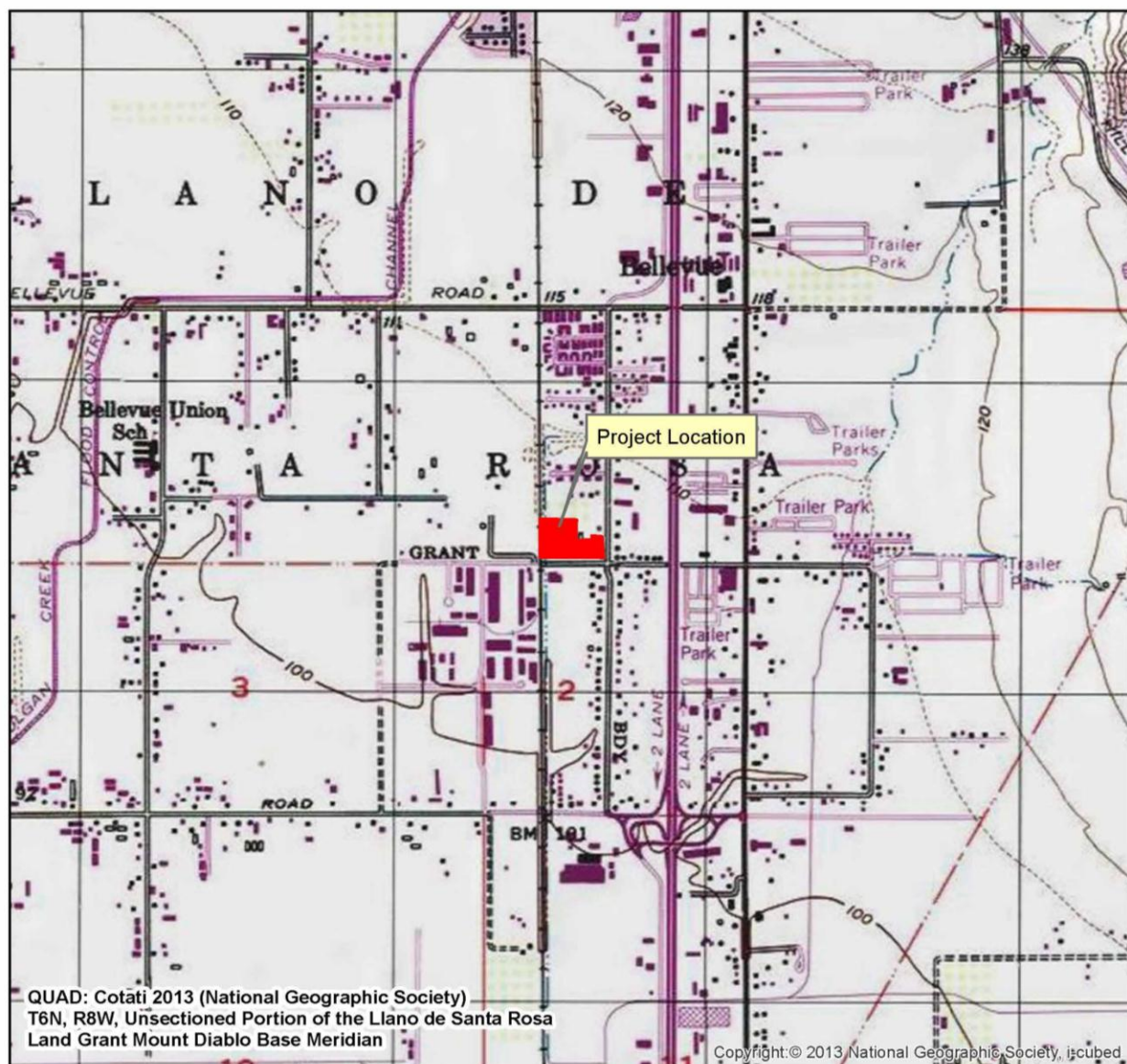
Phone: (707) 544-4206

Fax: (707) 546-2135

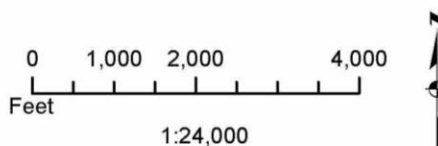
Attachments:

- Project Location Map

Sonoma County Regional Parks, Moorland Park



Coordinate System: WGS 1984 Web Mercator Auxiliary Sphere
Projection: Mercator Auxiliary Sphere
Datum: WGS 1984
Units: Meter



Map Date: 7/13/2015

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd., ROOM 100
West SACRAMENTO, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
Fax (916) 373-5471



August 4, 2015

Alex DeGeorgey
Alta Archaeological Consulting
15 Third Street
Santa Rosa, CA 95401

Email to: Alex@altaAC.com

Re: Sonoma County Regional Parks, Moorland Park Project, Sonoma County.

Dear Mr. DeGeorgey,

A record search of the sacred land file has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the sacred lands file does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. The Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual, or group over another. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe or group. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 373-3712.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Katy Sanchez".

Katy Sanchez
Associate Government Program Analyst



15 Third Street
Santa Rosa, CA 95401
(707) 544-4206 office
Alex@AltaAC.com
www.ProfessionalArchaeologist.com

August 6, 2015

[Cultural Resource Representative Name and Address]

Re: Sonoma County Regional Parks, Moorland Park Project

Dear [Cultural Resource Representative Name],

Alta Archaeological Consulting has been retained to complete cultural resource management services for the Moorland Park Project, situated within the City of Santa Rosa in Sonoma County. The project area is bounded by Moorland Avenue to the east, West Robles Ave to the south, and the Northwestern Pacific Railroad to the west. A suburban housing development is present to the north of the project area. A paved road with sidewalks (Horizon Way) bisects the center of project area from north to south. The project is located on the USGS 7.5' Santa Rosa Quadrangle map in Township 6 North, Range 8 West, in an unsectioned portion of the Llano de Santa Rosa Land Grant, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian (MDBM).

A search of the Sacred Lands file was conducted by the Native American Heritage Commission. The search of Sacred Lands file did not indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the vicinity that might be impacted by the project. We are writing this letter to inquire whether you have any knowledge about Sacred Sites, traditional places, gathering areas, or cultural resources that are present in the project area; and to solicit any comments or concerns about this project. We would be happy to provide additional information concerning the project as necessary. Thank you in advance for your efforts.

Sincerely,

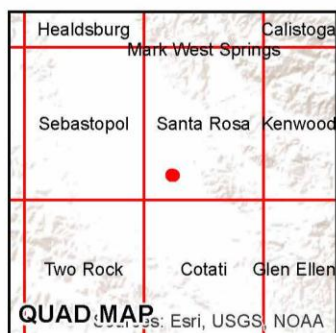
Robert Gleaton, M.A.
Alta Archaeological Consulting
15 Third Street
Santa Rosa, CA 95401
(707) 544-4206 voice
(707) 546-2135 fax
Robbie@Altaac.com

Enclosures: (1) Project Location Map

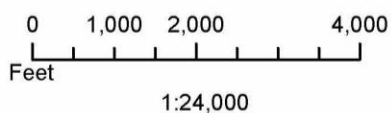
Topographic map of the Llano de Santa Rosa area. The map shows a grid of roads and land parcels. A yellow box labeled "Project Location" is placed on a red-shaded area. The map includes features like Bellevue Union School, Grant Road, and various trailer parks. The map is titled "Llano de Santa Rosa" and "Mount Diablo Base Meridian".

QUAD: Cotati 2013 (National Geographic Society)
T6N, R8W, Unsectioned Portion of the Llano de Santa Rosa
Land Grant Mount Diablo Base Meridian

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Coordinate System: WGS 1984 Web Mercator Auxiliary Sphere
Projection: Mercator Auxiliary Sphere
Datum: WGS 1984
Units: Meter



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APPENDIX B - FIELD PHOTOS



Figure 1: Project area, western portion, view south.



Figure 2: Project area, southeastern portion, view northwest.



Figure 3: Western boundary of project area, with Northwestern Pacific Railroad present on right, view south.



Figure 4: Mature pear trees present in southwestern portion of project area, view west.